CLOSED STACK

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In the presence of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, a mass rally and a demonstration were held in Pyongyang on Jun. 25 on the "Day of Struggle against U.S. Imperialism." Photo: The platform of the Pyongyang city mass rally (Above: The center of the platform, Left below: The left of the platform, Right below: The right of the platform)

In Presence of Marshal KIM IL SUNG,

Pyongyang City Mass Rally and Over 200,000 Strong Mammoth Demonstration Held on "Day of Struggle against U.S. Imperialism"

Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK and Representatives of Various Countries Address Rally

PYONGYANG, Jun. 25 (KCNA) —A Pyongyang city mass rally was held today in the Kim Il Sung Square with the attendance of over 200,000 citizens on the "Day of Struggle against U.S. Imperialism."

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was present at the rally.

It is 20 years since the U.S. imperialists ignited a war of aggression against the Korean people. On this day the entire Korean people are burning with surging indignation at the U.S. imperialists, the most vicious criminals and aggressors running wild to plunge the Korean people again into the holocaust of war, and filled with the determination to take a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold revenge upon the beasts.

At 10:00 a.m. Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, appeared in the rostrum amid the playing of the welcome music.

"Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" more than 200,000 people broke into the shout which shook earth and sky, looking up to the great Leader whom they always adore.

The square packed with crowds welcoming the Leader with pennants in their hands turned into a veritable sea of flowers and the people were aflame with emotion and joy.

Taking up the rostrum together with Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae were Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Kim Gwang Hyop, Nam Il, Li Jong Ok, Pak Jong Ae, Kim Ik Son, O Jin U, So Chol, Choe Yong Jin, Hyong Mu Gwang, Sok San and Chong Jun Taek.

Amid the enthusiastic applause of the crowds the rostrum was also taken up by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk; Prince Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and his wife; Head of the delegation of the People's Republic of China Comrade Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Deputy Head of the delegation Comrade Li Tso-peng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and political Commissar of the Navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Head of the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam Comrade Tran Huu Duc, Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and Minister Attached to the Premier's Office of the DRV; Head of the delegation of the Republic of South Vietnam His Excellency Nguyen Van Hieu, Special Envoy of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam; Head of the delegation of the Laotian Patriotic Front His Excellency Sanan Southichia, Member of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front and Head of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the same; and other foreign guests now visiting our country.

Kang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, declared the rally open.

Comrade kim Il, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and First vice-Premier of the Cabinet, made a speech at the rally.

Then, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, addressed the rally.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said that the brilliant victory which the heroic Korean people and their heroic People's Army under the outstanding leadership of the national hero Marshal Kim Il Sung, the glorious vanquisher of Japanese imperialism, won in defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the "chief" of the socalled "free world," in the Korean War provoked by U.S. imperialism is "a historical event of greatest importance."

Exposing and denouncing the wanton aggression and war manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism in all parts of the world, Asia in particular, and the criminal machinations of the Asian puppets of U.S. imperialism, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said:

Nineteen fifty was year of the great Korean War forced by the U.S.A.

Nineteen seventy is a year of the great Indochinese war forced by the same United States.

Following the brilliant and admirable example of the heroic, fraternal Korean people, the three Indochinese peoples united in one front of struggle are fighting without the spirit of retreat against the common enemy to completely and definitively clear Indochina of him.

The inevitable defeat of U.S. imperialism in Indochina as well as its involuntary "success" in the formation in Asia of the immense, indivisible united front of the Korean, Chinese, Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian peoples will, I am convinced, bring about disastrous consequences for the future of the American imperialists in Asia, Africa and Latin America and, consequently, bring favourable future for all the peoples of the third world.

Speaking next, Comrade Huang Yung-sheng, Head of the delegation of the People's Republic of China, declared that the great victory won by the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War foiled the reckless plan of U.S. imperialism to invade Asia and dominate the world, defended the independence of their fatherland, safeguarded the security of China, greatly contributed to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people of the whole world and set a brilliant example of courageously fighting and courageously winning for the oppressed nations and the oppressed peoples of the whole world.

Stressing that the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists can never change, he denounced their recent acts of aggression against Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

Recalling that the Japan-U.S. "joint statement" issued in November last year directed the spearhead of aggression pointblank to the Korean people, the Chinese people and the three Indochinese peoples and the peoples of other Asian countries, the speaker noted that the recent extension of the aggressive Japan-U.S. "Security Pact" for an indefinite period is intended to expand and prolong the military tie-up between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and proves that a more frantic and dangerous new U.S.-Japan military alliance has already been formed.

He went on to say:

The peoples of China and Korea are comrades-in-arms and brothers standing on the one front of revolution. We always fought shoulder to shoulder in unity in the protracted struggles against Japanese imperialism and U.S. imperialism. The militant friendship sealed with blood between the peoples of China and Korea is based on proletarian internationalism and can withstand trials. If the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists dare force a war of aggression upon the Chinese and Korean peoples, they will certainly meet another shameful fiasco and precipitate their own doom.

In his speech Comrade Tran Huu Duc, Head of the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, stressed that the Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam resolutely support the just stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the unification of Korea and strongly hold that the U.S. imperialists must pull out of South Korea and the Korean people be left alone to settle their own domestic affairs by themselves free from interference of outside forces.

The Vietnamese people, he said, resolutely support the struggle of all forms waged by the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and stooge, Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and the dispatch of South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam as bullet-shields of the U.S. imperialists.

The Vietnamese people who are determined to materialize the testament of President Ho Chi Minh will step up the staunch and powerful struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory. The speaker declared.

Pointing out that the Vietnamese, Laotian and Khmer peoples are dealing a determined retaliatory blow to the U.S. imperialists by firmly uniting with each other, thus driving them into difficulties and

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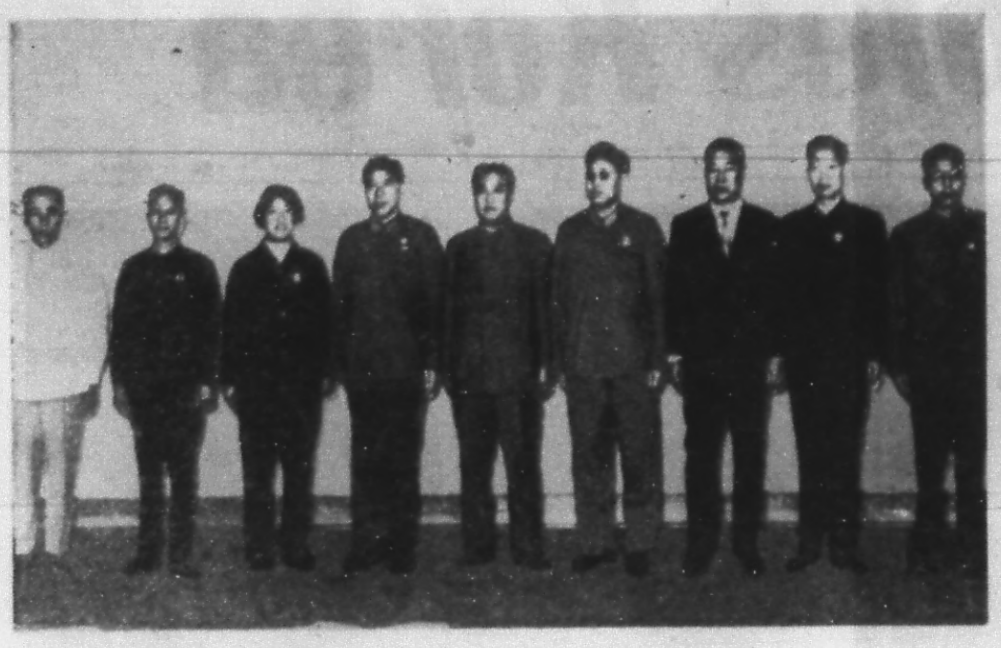

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, received the delegation of the People's Republic of China which visited the DPRK, and posed for a photograph with them.

Marshal KIM IL SUNG Receives Delegation of China

PYONGYANG, Jun. 24 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung received today the delegation of the People's Republic of China now staying in our country.

Present on the occasion were Head of the delegation Comrade Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Communist Party of China and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Deputy Head of the delegation Comrade Li Tso-peng, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the CPC, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Political Commissar of the Navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; delegation members—Comrade Lu Yu-lan, Member of the C.C. of the CPC, and vice-Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Comrade Fang I, Alternate member of the C.C. of the CPC and Chairman of the Chinese Commission for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries; and Comrade Li Yun-chuan, Ambassador of the PRC to our country; and Comrade Tsao Ke-chiang, Deputy-Director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry who is accompanying the delagation.

Also present were Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium, of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the C.C. of the Party and First vice-Premier of the Cabinet and Comrade General O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee of the C.C. of the WPK, Secretary of the C.C. of the Party and Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

Marshal KIM IL SUNG Receives Delegation of Danish Communist Party

PYONGYANG, Jun. 15 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung received today the delegation of the Danish Communist Party now on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Ib Norlund, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Danish Communist Party and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, who is heading the delegation, and delegation members—Comrade Freddy Madsen, Member of the Central Committee of the Danish Communist Party and Chairman of the Jutland Provincial Committee of the Party, and Comrade Jan Andersen, Alternate member of the Central Committee of the Danish Communist Party and Chairman of the Copenhagen Machine Workers' Trade Union.

Present there was Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

Marshal KIM IL SUNG Receives Delegation of Laotian Patriotic Front

PYONGYANG, Jun. 25 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung received today the delegation of the Laotian Patriotic Front now on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Head of the delegation His Excellency Sanan Soutthichia, Member of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front and Head of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the same, and Member of the delegation Thanh, Colonel of the Patriotic Neutralist Forces of the Laotian Patriotic Front.

Comrade Choe Yong Jin, Candidate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-Premier of the Cabinet, was also present.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

Marshal KIM IL SUNG Receives Presidents of Japanese Publishing Houses

PYONGYANG, Jun. 23 (KCNA)—Premier Kim Il Sung received today Yoshio Nishitani, President of the "Miraisha" publishing house, and his wife and Kazuo Nagasaka, President of the "Yuzankaku" publishing house of Japan, now on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Candidate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Party Central Committee, Kim Gwan Sop, Acting Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; and Li Jong Sun, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

Premier Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

Marshal KIM IL SUNG Receives Gov't Delegation of Somalia

PYONGYANG, Jun. 13 (KCNA)—Premier Kim Il Sung received today the visiting government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Somalia.

Present on the occasion were Head of the delegation Mohamed Ainanshe, vice-President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Somalia, and members of the delegation—Mohamed Omer Gess, Member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council; Mohamed Ghelle Elmi, Secretary of State for Industry and Commerce; Abdurahman Elmi Amir, Director-General of the Ministry of Agriculture; Basi Mohamed Sufi, Head of Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mohamed Haji Hassan, Director of Department of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce; and Bashir Ahmed Ali, Development Officer of the Planning Department of the Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination.

Present there were vice-Premier Chong Jun Taek and First vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Ho Dam.

Premier Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

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morass, he stressed that the peoples of the three Indochinese countries will certainly win complete victory in the cause for their liberation.

His Excellency Nguyen Van Hieu, Head of the delegation of the Republic of South Vietnam, spoke next.

He stated that the U.S. imperialists are the enemy of the Korean and Vietnamese peoples with whom they can not live together under the same sky and the most heinous enemy of the world people. He said:

The South Vietnamese people have risen up in the sacred war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and are fighting, firmly united with one mind and one will under the leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam. The more they fight, the stronger they become winning greater victories, thus inflicting one defeat after another on the U.S. imperialists and driving them into an inextricable pit.

Saying that today situation is developing very favourably to the revolutionary forces fighting against imperialism, he continued:

The South Vietnamese people are filled with the determination to foil the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression in South Vietnam, making contribution to frustrating the "Nixon doctrine" in Indochina and Asia and positively contribute to the anti-imperialist struggle of the revolutionary peoples the world over by uniting with the fraternal Korean people, the Khmer and Laotian peoples and the rest of the Asian peoples and all the anti-imperialist forces of the whole world.

In his speech His Excellency Sanan Soutthichia, Head of the delegation of the Laotian Patriotic Front, referred to the great victory won by the fraternal Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War under the outstanding leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung. This victory, the speaker said, greatly inspired the Laotian people in the past protracted war of resistance against the French colonialists and the U.S. interventionists and in the present struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges.

Declaring that the Laotian people demand that the U.S. imperialist aggressor army withdraw from South Korea and the Korean people be allowed to settle the Korean question by themselves without any interference of outside forces, he expressed militant solidarity with the South Korean people in their anti-U.S., national salvation struggle.

He denounced the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for persistently escalating their war of aggression. The Laotian people are filled with the determination to fight to the end shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples till they knock down the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and the peoples of the three Indochinese countries win complete victory.

The mass rally was followed by a mammoth demonstration of over 200,000 citizens of the capital.

Respectfully carried in the van of the demonstrators was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement. They marched, carrying with them huge slogans reading "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" "Let us arm ourselves thoroughly with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

The demonstrators carrying sloganboards reading "Down with the U.S. imperialist aggressors!" "U.S. imperialist aggressors, get out of South Korea at once!" "Let us drive the U.S. imperialist aggressor army out of South Korea and unify the fatherland independently!" "Long live the anti-imperialist joint front of the revolutionary peoples of Asia including Korea, China, Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos!" Manifested the burning determination to sweep away the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi clique, their puppets, who are running riot to ignite again a war of aggression in Korea, from this land once and for all and to form a joint front with the peoples of various countries of Asia making revolution, including Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and China, and deal collective blows at U.S. imperialism.

The paraders also marched carrying posters and slogans reading "Long live the unity of the socialist countries and the solidarity of the international communist movement!" and "Long live the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the peoples of the whole world!"

The mass rally and demonstration fully exhibited the united might of our people closely rallied as one around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Diplomatic Ties Set Up between DPRK And Republic of Maldive Islands

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of Maldive Islands reached on Jun. 14 an agreement on establishing diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries, according to a report from Male.

An agreement and joint communique on establishing the diplomatic relations and exchanging diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level between the DPRK and the Republic of Maldive Islands were signed that day in Male, the capital of the Republic of Maldive Islands.

Brilliant Victory Won by South Korean Revolutionaries And People in Revolutionary Party Upbuilding

—Rodong Sinmun's Editorial—

PYONGYANG, Jun. 20 (KCNA)—Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, today carries an editorial headlined "Brilliant Victory Won by South Korean Revolutionaries and People in Revolutionary Party Upbuilding."

The South Korean revolutionaries who are faithful soldiers of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, outstanding Marxist-Leninist and genius of revolution, organized the central leadership of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, a Marxist-Leninist Party, in South Korea through an arduous yet glorious struggle for a long period, and adopted the manifesto and programme of the Party and made public them to the world, according to reports.

The organization of the central of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and the adoption of its manifesto and programme based on the idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, on the upbuilding of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Party, is an historic event in the fulfilment of the South Korean revolution, an organic part of the Korean revolution, and in the promotion of the accomplishment of the cause of national unification.

The South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people, the editorial continues, have waged a heroic struggle in towns and villages, behind bars and in mountains, on the underground front and guerrilla front, against the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of our people, and their stooges, rising up 10 times when they fall once and rising up 100 times when they fall 10 times. In the flame of this struggle, to begin with, the local Party organizations were built up and they have been reinforced step by step and, in the meantime, core elements and Party members infinitely faithful to the Leader have been reared and the Party ranks have been steadily expanded with the fighters tempered and tested in struggle as the backbone, and the steel-like unity and solidarity of the Party based on the idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, has been achieved and a solid mass foundation of the Party has been laid.

On the basis of such thoroughgoing preparations, organizational and ideological, the heroic fighters organized the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and adopted its manifesto and programme.

With the solid upbuilding of a unified Marxist-Leninist Party, the South Korean working class and people have come to possess an invincible vanguard and a reliable general staff of revolution which can overthrow the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and lead the national-liberation democratic revolution to the victory.

The manifesto and programme of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification are an immortal banner which rouses the revolutionaries and people in South Korea to the heroic anti-U.S., national salvation struggle.

The victory won in the upbuilding of a revolutionary party in South Korea holds, indeed, a shining position in the history of the struggle of the Korean people for unifying the country and winning the nationwide victory of the revolution with the internal force, as it has opened a new stage in the struggle of the South Korean people for sweeping away U.S. imperialism and its stooges, the national and class enemies of the Korean people.

We, the Party members and people in the northern half have received with great joy the news of the building of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in South Korea and they are enthusiastically supporting and welcoming them, and extending warm congratulations and militant greetings to the members of the Party and the South Korean working class and entire people.

And we pay high tribute to the many heroic fighters of South Korea who devoted without hesitation their only lives to the revolution for the founding of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in South Korea and its consolidation.

The foundation of the unified revolutionary vanguard party in South Korea and the consolidation of its organization have been achieved literally through a life-and-death struggle against the blood-hungry enemy, not on an even road, the editorial stresses.

It continues: The U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea and their lackeys have answered with bayonets each time the just and patriotic struggle of the people. Under the slogan of "anti-communism," the enemy has established in South Korea a murderous military fascist system previously unknown and harshly repressed the political party of the revolutionary working class and brutally murdered Comrades Kim Jong Tae and Choe Yong Do and other fine communists and true sons and daughters of the fatherland.

But, with no desperate pawing can the enemy break the fiery fighting spirit of the South Korean revolutionaries and people or bar their struggle for the building of a revolutionary party.

The building of the United Revolutionary Party for Reunification in South Korea is, indeed, the enormous victory and the precious fruit obtained in the bloody struggle waged by the South Korean revolutionaries and people against the enemy under the banner of anti-U.S., national salvation.

Being their colonial ruling system thrown into an uncontrollable crisis by the vehement anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists are trying to find a way out of it in the provocation of a new war of aggression and intensification of fascist oppression on the South Korean people, and again actively drawing into South Korea the Japanese militarists revived and rearmed by them, notes the editorial.

Owing to this, the editorial goes on, South Korea has been reduced today to a dual colony of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, the truculent enemy of our people, and their aggressive manoeuvres, are the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people and the chief obstacle to the unification of our country.

For the accomplishment of the South Korean revolution and the victory of the unification of the fatherland and the Korean revolution, the revolutionary force in South Korea must be strengthened and the revolutionary struggle be developed in South Korea in step with the allout strengthening of the revolutionary force in the northern half. Especially today when an invincible base of our revolution has been laid in the northern half of the Republic, the nation-wide victory of our revolution largely depends upon the promotion of the South Korean revolution.

For the promotion of the South Korean revolution, it is important above all to firmly guarantee the leadership of a revolutionary party to it.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"To successfully carry on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal struggle and emerge victorious from it, it is necessary for the South Korean people to have a revolutionary party which takes Marxism-Leninism as its guiding principle and represents the interests of the workers, peasants and all other sections of the broad masses of people."

Without the revolutionary party it is impossible to give a fighting programme to the people or rally the revolutionary masses or wage the mass struggle in an organized manner.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had already clearly indicated the line on founding a revolutionary party in South Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"It is an urgent demand of the development of the revolutionary movement in South Korea today to build a militant, dynamic Marxist-Leninist Party and enhance its leading role. The South Korean revolutionary organizations and revolutionaries should steadily extend and strengthen the party ranks through practical struggles against the enemy and, in particular, reinforce the party organizations qualitatively with the revolutionary nuclei who have been steeled and tested in the struggle.

The South Korean revolutionary party organizations should become militant detachments of staunch revolutionary fighters who possess a firm Marxist-Leninist world outlook, are prepared to fight to the last in the interests of the people and can remain true to the revolutionary principles in whatever ordeals."

The South Korean revolutionaries and people, seeing a clear road they should follow in the scientific and revolutionary strategic and tactical lines charted by the Leader and drawing fresh strength and courage from there, have been able to found the revolutionary party capable, of skilfully guiding the movement and confidently leading the revolutionary struggle through all difficulties and hardships and consolidate its organization by strictly abiding by the strategic and tactical lines advanced by him.

The upbuilding of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification fully meets the urgent demands of the development of the South Korean revolution and completely accords with the subjective and objective situation prevailing in South Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, taught us:

"Experience gained in the South Korean revolutionary movement shows that neither the growth of the revolutionary forces nor the successful progress of the revolutionary movement can be exported unless there is the unified leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party deeply rooted among the workers, peasants and progressive intellectuals."

The masses of the people in South Korea could not win their struggle because they had no leadership of a party possessed of revolutionary nuclei thoroughly armed with the idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung, though their struggle mounted high right after Liberation and the people could not win a decisive victory in the struggle after the war either, though a favourable situation presented itself many a time, because of the lack of a unified guidance of a revolutionary party based on a scientific strategy and tactics.

All the historic lessons in South Korea prove that the South Korean people can come off the victor in the revolutionary struggle only when there is for them a genuine revolutionary party and a unified leadership based on scientific strategic and tactical lines.

Reflecting the urgent demands of the South Korean revolution, the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, guided by the great strategic ideas and tactical line of Comrade Kim Il Sung, clarified in its manifesto and programme the guiding principle of the Party and its class basis, fighting goal and attitude and stand towards the South Korean revolution.

The manifesto of the Party which says "The guiding principle of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification is Comrade Kim Il Sung's great idea of *Juche* which is the original embodiment of Marxism-Leninism in the present era and in the actual conditions of our country" reflects the indomitable fighting spirit of the South Korean revolutionaries to carry the revolution to its accomplishment by leading the South Korean people, upholding the idea of *Juche* of the Leader. The Revolutionary Party for Reunification takes the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement, as its guiding principle. This bespeaks that it is the true representative of interests of the South Korean people.

The stand of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification toward the South Korean revolution that the South Korean people should play a leading part in the fulfilment of the South Korean revolution, correctly embodies the idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the revolutionary struggle under the peculiar situation obtaining in our country in which the country is split into North and South and different revolutionary tasks are being carried out in two parts and is a truly revolutionary stand to fulfil in a responsible manner the tasks it has assumed before the overall Korean revolution.

In the manifesto and programme the Revolutionary Party for Reunification put it forth as its immediate fighting goal to chase the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and carry out the national-liberation democratic revolution.

The U.S. imperialists are the very criminal who have converted South Korea into a hell on earth as we see today and a constant hotbed of war and the ringleader of counter-revolution who fostered the South Korean reactionaries and is patronizing them with bayonet.

It is the first and foremost demand of the South Korean revolution to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and overthrow their colonial rule.

The cause of building socialism and communism, the supreme goal of the Party, clarified in the manifesto of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification can be accomplished only after the U.S. imperialists have been chased out of South Korea, first of all, and the national-liberation democratic revolution has been carried out.

For the South Korean revolution and the unification of the country, the reinvasion manoeuvres of the Japanese militarist forces should also be smashed.

The struggle against the reinvasion manoeuvres of the Japanese militarists is part of the struggle for putting an end to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and carrying out the national-liberation democratic revolution and the struggle for attaining our country's unification.

The manifesto and programme of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification defining it as the urgent demands of the revolution to put an end to the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and shatter the reinvasion moves of the Japanese militarists, will make it possible to further consolidate the Party, firmly build up the main force of the revolution and rally more extensively around the Party all the classes and circles interested in the revolution, the editorial stresses. It continues:

The programme which correctly defines the target of the revolution and its motive power on the basis of a scientific analysis and summation of the socio-economic conditions of South Korea and clearly raises such urgent problems as establishment of people's power, enforcement of all democratic reforms, democratic development of the South Korean society, is a document most fully reflecting the basic demands of the South Korean people to win genuine freedom and liberation, freed from colonial and feudal oppression and exploitation, and a beacon lightening the road of the prospect of the revolution and concrete ways for its realization.

The question of power is the basic problem in revolution. In its programme the Revolutionary Party for Reunification stipulates that the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists should be overthrown and be independent people's democratic government established through the rallying of broad masses of the people under the leadership of the working class. This renders it possible to closely link the tasks of the anti-imperialist, national liberation with the tasks of the anti-feudal democratic revolution and push ahead with these struggles in conformity with the tasks of national liberation and class emancipation.

Thanks to the building of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people will develop with greater rapidity from a spontaneous struggle into a purposeful one.

The victory won by the South Korean revolutionaries attained in building the revolutionary party marks, indeed, a new turning-point in the struggle of the South Korean people for chasing the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and carrying the national-liberation democratic revolution to accomplishment and constitutes a telling blow at the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, their despicable stooges, who are desperately trying to stamp out the South Korean revolutionary forces and convert South Korea into a permanent colony and a supply base for aggression on Korea and Asia.

Guided by the lines on the South Korean revolution and the national unification indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the Revolutionary Party for Reunification which is consolidating its organization will prepare the revolutionary forces as an invincible detachment and bring the struggle of the South Korean people to a new upsurge.

The South Korean revolutionaries and people advancing vigorously under the revolutionary banner of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification will repel all the brutal attacks of the enemy and eventually win final victory in the revolution.

Today, the South Korean revolutionaries and people are confronted with the task to rear the revolutionary forces in every way and build up the revolutionary

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Government of DPRK Issues Memorandum

To Denounce Aggressive Acts Historically Committed by U.S. Imperialists in Korea

PYONGYANG, Jun. 22 (KCNA)—The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on June 22 a memorandum to denounce the aggressive acts historically committed by the U.S. imperialists in Korea and expose once again to the whole world the criminal nature of the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war.

Follows the text of the memorandum:

On U.S. imperialists' aggressive crimes in Korea it is 20 years since the U.S. imperialists' aggressors provoked the criminal war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 25, 1950.

The U.S. imperialists were compelled to sign the Armistice Agreement after sustaining a crushing defeat in face of the heroic struggle of the Korean people for defending the freedom and independence of the fatherland. But, after that, they have resorted moreover to all desperate manoeuvres, not discarding the aggressive designs in Korea.

Due to this, the peaceful unification of Korea, the supreme national desire of the Korean people, has not yet been achieved.

In the recent years the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres for aggression and war in Korea have been further intensified with each passing day leading the situation in Korea to extreme tension and creating a grave situation in which a war may break out again at any moment.

This is a root cause of threat not only to peace in Korea but also peace in Asia and the world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issues this memorandum, deeming it is necessary to denounce the aggressive acts historically committed by the U.S. imperialists in Korea and expose once again to the whole world the criminal nature of the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war.

1

U.S. imperialism appeared before the Korean people as the most barbarous and most truculent enemy already more than 100 years ago.

Intensifying their inroads upon the Far Eastern region entering the 19th century, the U.S. imperialist aggressors attempted to annex Korea and turn her into their commodity market and a stepping stone for aggression on the Asian continent. The U.S. imperialist aggressors stretched out the tentacles of aggression at that time, declaring that "from the military point of view, Korea is situated in such a position that anyone who enters her territory will find himself before an opened door to China." ("The Review of American History," Vol. 30, 1924, p. 96)

The intrusion of the armed ship "General Sherman" in 1866 marked the beginning of the U.S. imperialists' acts of armed aggression against Korea.

The gangsters of this pirate ship of the U.S. imperialists illegally intruded up to the outskirts of Pyongyang under the cloak of "trade" and committed all sorts of brutal barbarities, robbing civilians of property, violating women, and killing and wounding Korean people at random.

The Korean people wiped out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, enraged at their aggressive barbarities.

Under the pretext of the incident of the "General Sherman," the U.S. imperialist aggressors sent to Korea the warship "Wachusett" in 1867 and the man-of-war "Shinandore" in 1868.

In 1868 the U.S. imperialist aggressors on board the armed piratic ship "China" intruded into Toksan county, Chungchong Province, and committed the dastardly brigandism of disinterring the tombs of Prince Namyon in the county.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who were blind with evil designs to place Korea under their yoke at any cost, formed an expeditionary fleet of five warships at last in 1871 and launched a large-scale armed invasion of Korea.

But the U.S. imperialists sustained severe counter-blows from the Korean people. Later the U.S. imperialists embarked upon conspiracy with the Japanese militarists in their aggression on Korea.

The U.S. imperialists plotted to put up Japan to invade Korea and, furthermore, keep off the influences of other capitalist powers in Korea and China, regarding her as the least dangerous rival as she was still weaker and less advanced than other capitalist powers at that time.

The Japanese militarists, zealously assisted and encouraged by the U.S. imperialists, sent in 1875 the warship "Unyogo" to Kanghwa-do Island of Korea and perpetrated daylight piracy and, shifting the "responsibility" for this provocation on to the Korean feudal government, they dispatched a large fleet to Korea in 1876 and forced the enslaving "Kanghwa-do Treaty" upon it with the threat of arms.

In 1882 the U.S. imperialists, following suit after the Japanese imperialists, came to Korea with a warship and forced the Korean feudal government to conclude the socalled "Korea-U.S. Treaty of Amity and Trade," demanding it to grant them the same privileges as had been given to Japan.

This treaty was an out-and-out aggressive treaty stipulating the opening of Korean ports, responsibility of the Korean feudal government for protecting Americans, the U.S. merchants free looting and exterritoriality and it was an unequal treaty which imposed unilateral obligations upon Korea.

During the Sino-Japanese War in 1894-1895 and the Russo-Japanese War in 1904-1905 the U.S. imperialists actively supported the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea to weaken the influence of China under the Ching Dynasty and check the advance of Tsarist Russia to Asia.

Theodore Roosevelt, the then U.S. President, after reading the draft peace treaty between Russia and Japan, said "I fully agree with the Japanese including a paragraph on its domination over Korea in the Russo-Japanese Peace Treaty" ("Theodore Roosevelt and His Days" Vol. I, p. 380-381) and before the peace conference he told a Japanese "special envoy" that "when the time comes to discuss the peace conditions I guarantee the following demands for Japan... Korea will be completely in the sphere of Japan's interest." ("Diplomatic Documents of Japan," "Russo-Japanese War" Separate Volume Vol. 5, p. 71)

The U.S. imperialists thus tried to carry into effect their sinister plan for the division of the sphere of influence with the Japanese militarists at the sacrifice of Korea.

U.S. Secretary of the Army Taft who crossed to Japan in July, 1905, recognized in a "secret agreement" with Japanese Prime Minister Katsura Japan's occupation of Korea in return for Japan's recognition of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of the Philippines.

On this basis, Japanese militarism forced the "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty" upon Korea in 1905 to deprive her of the diplomatic right, the "Chongmi Seven-Point Treaty" in 1907 to rob her of right to domestic administration and completely annexed Korea in 1910.

When the Japanese imperialists imposed the "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty" upon Korea the U.S. imperialists were the first to withdraw their legation from Seoul, openly approving it.

In the later period, the U.S. imperialists actively supported and cooperated in the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule in Korea and insulted the struggle of the Korean people for independence and did their best to bar it.

When the Korean people rose in a nationwide uprising against the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule and for independence in March 1919, the U.S. State Department made public a statement, openly declaring that "The Korean Issue, being a purely domestic affair of Japan, is the same as an uprising in our Philippines would be for us. Many reports on the stand taken by the Japanese Government for putting down the uprising are rather dubious. According to informations received by the State Department, it is questionable that extremely ruthless and cruel methods were employed by Japan." (Christian Science Monitor, April 21, 1919)

U.S. imperialism had its economic concessions in Korea protected as a reward for its active support to the Japanese imperialists' policy of occupation of Korea.

The U.S. monopoly capitalists not only retained a number of their economic concessions including the rights to excavate the Korean ore resources which they had seized toward the end of the 19th century but also perpetrated economic exploitation on a wider scale with the backing of the Japanese imperialists.

In the 1920's only they built several enterprises including the Pyongyang Starch Factory and harshly exploited the Korean working people.

The four big mines of Unsan, Suan, Changsong and Chiksan possessed by the U.S. monopoly capital held 80 per cent of the total gold and silver output of the whole of Korea in the period from 1909 to 1920.

The U.S. imperialists attached great significance to the religious-cultural aggression in executing their policy of aggression in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists sent a large number of missionaries to Korea under the mask of religion as scouts of aggression.

In 1910 there were a total of 453 foreign missionaries in Korea, and 306 of them were American missionaires.

The American missionaries and religious organs resorted to all kinds of crafty artifices to rear many stooges to be used in the future colonial rule in Korea and inculcate and fan the worship America idea among the Korean people through what they called "charities."

But, nothing could conceal their brigandish nature. The American missionaries under the mask of "philanthropy" and "equality" levelled intolerable national insults at the Korean people and crudely violated their human rights, while talking about "charity" and "civilization." To cite one example: American missionary Pethmors who had settle in Sunan, South Pyongan Province, in 1925 committed a hideous atrocity. He seized a 12-year-old Korean boy on the charge of picking up an apple lying on the roadside near his orchard, set his shepherd dog on the boy and in the end wrote on the forehead of the boy the word "thief" in hydrochloric acid. This is only an aspect showing the real nature of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The Korean people have waged an energetic struggle against the U.S. and Japanese imperialists from the very day when the beasts started stretching their tentacles of aggression to Korea.

Particularly, the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung entering the 1930's developed to a new, higher stage the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of the Korean people and shook to its very foundation the colonial ruling system of the Japanese imperialists.

The day was drawing near when the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule in Korea would be brought to an end and a bright road opened before the Korean people for the building of a democratic, independent sovereign state.

With the defeat of Japanese imperialism approaching, the U.S. imperialists, behind the scene of the international arena, occupied themselves with greater zeal in the intrigues to place Korea under their colonial yoke, taking the place of the Japanese imperialists, in direct opposition to the unanimous aspiration of the Korean people for independence.

U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt in his private interview with British Foreign Secretary Eden in Washington in March 1943, said that it was desirable to enforce trusteeship of the U.S. over Korea with the participation of "one or two countries." ("Memories of Cordel Hull" Vol. 2, New York, 1948, p. 1,956)

At the Yalta Talks in February 1945, Roosevelt jabbered in reference to Korea that "...trusteeship is under consideration and in this question the U.S. has the experience of the Philippines in setting a period of 50 years to prepare the Philippine people for self-government," and "20 or 30 years of transition period may be envisaged for Korea." ("U.S. Foreign Relations. Malta and Yalta Talks, 1945" Washington, 1955, p. 770)

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ranks into still more invincible ones to meet with preparedness the great revolutionary event, the editorial notes. It continues:

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us, the revolutionary forces cannot grow of their own accord without a struggle. They can grow and strengthen only through an arduous struggle.

The most urgent, immediate tasks facing the South Korean people in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges at present are to struggle against the policy of war of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and their fascist tyranny and for winning democratic freedom and rights.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification deeply rooted among the toiling masses and the main force of the revolution rallied around the Party which is formed with the basic classes that can be mobilized in the revolution such as the working class and peasants, are growing in strength more rapidly and the patriotic democratic forces of all strata are united ever closer around the main force.

Struggles of all forms—political and economic struggle, legal and illegal struggle, violent and non-violent struggle, small-scale struggle and big-scale struggle are linked ever closer with the struggle for winning power and preparations for a decisive battle to win the victory of the revolution are being stepped up.

The revolution in South Korea is forging ahead without interruption in the teeth of the enemy's brutal suppression and shaking the aggressive foundation of the enemy to its very foundation.

It is a common task assigned to the entire people of North and South Korea in our generation to materialize the grand conception of the Leader on unifying the country and building a paradise of the people in the whole land of 3,000-*ri*, the editorial stresses.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"Our Party and the whole people in the northern half will do all they can to support the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people and will join hands with them in the resolute battle for the complete liberation of our country and the unification of the fatherland."

In order to accomplish the South Korean revolution and bring earlier the unification of the fatherland and by actively supporting and encouraging the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people, the northern half of the Republic should be consolidated all the more politically, ideologically and materially.

The northern half of the Republic is a revolutionary base for accomplishing the cause of national liberation throughout the country and the revolutionary forces in the northern half of the Republic are a driving force of the overall Korean revolution.

To strengthen the revolutionary forces in the northern half, the system of the unitary ideology of the Party should, first of all, be established more firmly among the entire members of the Party and people.

The great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the unitary ideology of our Party, is the immortal banner for the victory of our revolution and the compass indicating the road ahead of us.

At the same time, we should continue to thoroughly carry through the revolutionary line of our Party on stepping up the economic construction and the defence upbuilding in parallel and consolidate the material foundation of our revolutionary base in every way.

The editorial stresses in conclusion:

The brothers and sisters in the South are never alone in the heroic struggle they are waging for fulfilling the revolution in South Korea and bringing earlier the day when they will live in happiness together with the people in the northern half in the warm bosom of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader. They have Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, as their Leader and a powerful revolutionary base in the northern half of the country and the revolutionary people the world over are standing on their side.

No force on earth can block the road of the South Korean revolutionaries and people who rose up in a glorious struggle firmly determined to accomplish the revolutionary cause to the last even dedicating their lives under the banner of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, engraving deep on their hearts the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader.

The revolutionary cause of the South Korean people is invincible.

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The U.S. imperialists, who had thus persistently schemed to turn Korea into their colony after the defeat of Japanese imperialism, shamelessly and stubbornly called for over 10 years of trusteeship for Korea at an international conference dealing with the Korean question after World War II.

All these facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists have been the bitter and sworn enemy of the Korean people, who had historically watched for a chance to reduce Korea to their colony.

2

The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops landed in liberated South Korea in September 1945 after the surrender of Japanese imperialism. The U.S. imperialists took this as a capital chance for them to establish their colonial domination over Korea of which they had dreamt from 100 years ago.

No sooner had the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops set their blood-stained foot on the soil of South Korea than they proclaimed South Korea as an area under their military occupation without any legal ground and instituted a military government, trampling underfoot the sovereignty of the Korean people. Thus, the U.S. imperialists, lording it over South Korea at the 38th Parallel north latitude as boundary, completely cut off traffic, transport, correspondence and travel between North and South Korea which had been freely conducted till that time and set out to lay the barriers of split between the North and South.

Originally, the entry of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops into South Korea was only to accomplish the task of disarming the Japanese army under an agreement concluded between the allied powers during the war. There was no reason or no ground whatsoever to set up a military government in South Korea.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists repressed and disbanded by force the People's Committees, the people's power organ established by the people in South Korea on their own initiative after Liberation, forced military government upon them and openly embarked upon the road of turning South Korea into a colony.

Soon after the promulgation of military government, the U.S. imperialist occupationists proclaimed in military government ordinance No. 21 that "All laws which were issued in the past or, regulations, orders, notices or other documents issued by the former government of Korea (that is, the Government-General of Japanese imperialism in Korea) having the force of law on August 9, 1945... will continue in full force and effect until repealed by express order of the military government." With this, U.S. imperialism began to repress all the democratic and patriotic forces of the Korean people by force of arm, not only keeping intact the colonial ruling machinery and fascist evil laws at the time of the Japanese imperialist rule, which so harshly suppressed the Korean people, but using even the governor-general and other officials of Japanese imperialism as "cooperator" and to build up the foothold for their colonial rule by whipping together the pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation who even could not breathe freely in face of the spirit of the liberated people.

In order to colonize and subjugate South Korea, the U.S. imperialists pursued the vicious policy of destroying the national economy of South Korea and subjugating it to the U.S. monopoly capital economically by making use of the brigandish military occupation system, while enforcing the military fascist rule from the outset.

In the military government ordinance No. 2 issued in September 1945 as the first step for attaining this aim, U.S. imperialism proclaimed that "rights and interests with respect to any public or private property owned directly or indirectly, in whole or part, in any form or content since August 9, 1945 by the Japanese south of 38 degrees north latitude are hereby taken over by the United States military government." Thus, it completely seized in its hands the key branches comprising 85 per cent of the South Korean economy and wrecked and pillaged it at will.

The property forming the artery of the South Korean economy deprived of by U.S. imperialism under the name of the socalled "enemy property" had to be returned to the Korean peolpe, as in the northern half, as it was built by Japanese imperialism at the cost of sweat and blood of the Korean people.

U.S. imperialism changed in February 1946 the signboard of the "Oriental Development Company," a tool of Japanese imperialism for plundering land and provisions, to the "New Korea Company" and took possession of the whole land owned by the former, or one fifth of the total arable land in South Korea.

This policy of plundering and subjugating the South Korean economy rapidly destroyed and ruined it and completely blocked the road to the independent development of national economy.

Immediately after their occupation of South Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressors also sped up the conversion of South Korea into a military base, reconstructing harbours and roads of South Korea and newly building military airfields and particularly massed armed forces in the vicinity of the 38th Parallel.

Making preparations for an armed invasion of the northern half, the U.S. imperialists issued "military government ordinance" No. 28 already in November 1945 to set up the socalled "Defence Headquarters" and then set about to train the South Korean puppet army under the name of "defence guard" and "coast guard".

All these facts show that the U.S. imperialists acted as out-and-out aggressor and plunderer opposing the Korean people from the first days they set foot in Korea.

Even American correspondent Mark Gaine at that time said:

"We were not a liberation army. We rushed there in order to occupy it, in order to watch whether the Koreans obey the conditions of surrender. From the first days of our landing, we have acted as the enemy of the Koreans." (Mark Gaine, "Japan Diary," New York, 1948)

Seeing the military government running up against the powerful resistance of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists who had started openly turning South Korea into their colony and military base entered the road of rigging up a separate puppet regime in South Korea with a sinister aim to veil the nature of their colonial rule.

For this purpose, the U.S. imperialists wantonly recked the decision of the Moscow Three Foreigh Ministers Conference on establishing a united, democratic, provisional government in Korea and illegally brought the "Korean question" before the "U.N." in 1947 under an unwarranted pretext.

This is entirely contrary to the Charter of the U.N.

The U.N. is not entitled to discuss such questions of post-war settlement as the Korean question nor to deal with internal affairs of any country or any nation. The Korean question is an internal affair of the Korean people which allows no outside interference. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists coercively fabricated a "resolution" on holding the socalled "U.N. supervised elections" in Korea at the U.N. by mobilizing their hand-raising machine without the participation of the genuine representative of the Korean people, wantonly trampling underfoot the sovereignty of the Korean people and the U.N. Charter.

When this criminal move was unanimously opposed by the entire Korean people, the U.S. imperialists forcibly called an illegal U.N. "Subcommittee Meeting" in 1948 and cooked up a "resolution" on holding separate "elections" in South Korea alone under the occupation of their aggressor troops. How illegal and absurd this was can be fully explained by the fact that only four of the representatives of the eight member states of the socalled "U.N. Commission on Korea," trumped up at that time as an aggressive tool of U.S. imperialism for the execution of its heinous plan, voted for it.

In fact, "free elections" are out of the question where foreign aggressor troops are stationed.

It was evident from the outset what "elections" at the point of bayonets of the U.S. imperialists would bring about. The U.S. imperialists staged the socalled "election" farce with barbarous terror and tyranny, fraudulence and swindly supported by bayonets trampling down the unanimous national will of the entire people of North and South Korea opposing the territorial division and national split and aspiring after an independent, peaceful unificaction of the country and put up the arch-traitor to the nation, Syngman Rhee reared in the United States from long before, and rigged up a puppet regime in South Korea, thus deepening the division of Korea in the open. The Syngman Rhee "regime" was a puppet regime imposed upon the South Korean people entirely at the point of bayonets of U.S. imperialism. This was fully proved by the fact that this traitorous regime advertized as a "representative government" and so on "recognized by the U.N." was overthrown by the heroic uprising of the South Korean people in April 1960.

The South Korean "regime" rigged up at the point of bayonets by U.S. imperialism is an out-and-out dependent, treacherous regime which came into being only by changing the signboard of "military government" to the so-called "Government of the Republic of Korea" and a puppet regime which can exercise no sovereignty; it is nothing but a tool of U.S. imperialism for the execution of its colonial policy. Clear proof of this was furnished also by various "treaties" and "agreements" fabricated between U.S. imperialism and the South Korean puppet regime after the setting up of the puppet regime.

The "ROK-U.S. agreement on transfer of finance and property" trumped up by the U.S. imperialists in 1948 stipulated that the South Korean puppet regime shall "keep in full force all the present laws, ordinances and regulations of the United States military government" and that the "ownership of properties and appendages in the Republic of Korea, movable or immovable, regardless of the form, which the U.S. Government is interested in, should be transferred at the request of the U.S. government," in this way, the U.S. imperialists stipulated by law that the South Korean puppet regime is nothing but the extension of the U.S. military government and they can exercise unrestricted control over the South Korean economy.

And the "temporary administrative agreement on the military and security to be enforced in the transitional period" stipulated that the "U.S. army command in Korea shall be responsible for the control of the security units of the Republic of Korea consisting of all the present police, coast guard and defence guard units" and "has the right to exercise general operational control." Thus the U.S. imperialists seized the complete supreme military command over South Korea.

After the establishment of the neo-colonialist, military fascist ruling machine in South Korea in this way, U.S. imperialism a started stepping up war preparations in real earnest to occupy the whole Korea by force of arms with it as springboard.

U.S. imperialism shipped into South Korea various kinds of weapons and war materials worth 190 million dollars only in the one year of 1949 and armed the puppet army with them on a large scale.

Speaking at the U.S. House Appropriations Committee in May 1950, the then Chief of the "E.C.A. office in Korea" said:

"One hundred thousand men and officers of the South Korean army armed with U.S. weapons and trained by Americans have wound up preparations and are ready to start war at any moment."

As a link in their preparations for the provocation of a war in Korea, the U.S. imperialists further intensified their brutal suppression of the righteous struggle of the South Korean people for freedom, liberation and the unification of the fatherland. 132 democratic, politjcal parties and public organizations were forcibly dissolved in South Korea in the two months of September and October 1949 and over 109.000 South Korean patriots and guiltless people were massacred at random by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the one year of 1949 alone. In Cheju-do Island, over 70.000 people or one fourth of the whole population of the Island, were murdered in the period from 1948 to early 1950.

Reporting about such sanguinary tragedies which drenched the whole area of South Korea with blood, even the "New York Times" pointed out in March 1950 that "terror unprecedented in the world prevails in many areas of South Korea."

Along with such war preparations, the U.S. imperialists further intensified acts of military provocation and armed invasion against the northern half of the Republic along the 38th Parallel with each passing day. The South Korea puppet army under the command of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops intruded into the area of the northern half almost every day and continued vicious provocative atrocities —killing and kidnapping inhabitants, setting fire to peasants houses and robbing them of their properties—and, frequently conducted military invasion operations by mobilizing large units.

In 1949 alone, the cases of such provocative armed invasion numbered as many as 1846.

The above-mentioned facts bespeak that U.S. imperialism was virtually perpetrating a war of aggression against the northern half of the Republic already long before June 25,1950.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made all sincere efforts from the outset to remove this grave danger of war facing the fatherland and the nation and unify the fatherland in a peaceful way at the earliest date.

The Joint Conference of Representatives of North and South Korean Political Parties and Public Organizations held in Pyongyang in April 1948 which was participated in even by representatives of right-wing political parties of South Korea, representing the unanimous will of the entire Korean people, put forth a proposal to establish a united all-Korea government by the Korean people themselves free from any outside interference after making all foreign troops withdraw from Korea simultaneously. But the U.S. imperialists and a handful of their stooges turned it down and held treacherous "separate erections" in South Korea at last to rig up a puppet regime.

In September 1948, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea repeatedly proposed that the Soviet and American troops be withdrawn from Korea simultaneously and the Korean question be left to the Korean people themselves. In active response to this, the Soviet Government completely withdrew the Soviet troops from the area of the northern half of the Republic. But the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, hanging on in South Korea, kept stepping up war provocation manoeuvres.

The Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland comprising 47 political parties and public organizations of North and South Korea proposed in June 1949 to hold free, general elections in North and South Korea and found a united supreme legislative organ and unify the fatherland in a peaceful way. But the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique obstructed the materialization of this proposal, too.

In face of the prevailing situation, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea even proposed in June 1950 to achieve the unification of the country by way of amalgamating the Supreme People's Assembly and the South Korean "National Assembly" into a single all-Korea legislative organ. But the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, their stooges, answered this just, peaceful proposal for national unification with the provocation of a war at last.

3

On Jun. 25, 1950 the U.S. imperialist aggressors who had been engaged in armed provocations on the 38th Parallel for long time, at last made the Syngman Rhee puppet clique to start a whole sale armed attack on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This recorded a most atrocious and most criminal page in the history of the U.S. imperialists' aggression on Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly demanded the immediate discontinuation of this brigandish aggressive action to prevent the tragedies of a fratricidal war. But the U.S. imperialists captivated by the wild ambition to conquer the whole of Korea by force of arms advanced deep into the areas north of the 38th Parallel by expanding the armed invasion on the whole front.

Driven to the limit of endurence under this condition, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea could not but take a determined step for repelling the aggressors.

When the invasion of the Syngman Rhee puppet army was thwarted by the allout counter-offensive of the Korean People's Army and it was faced with a crisis of total disintegration, the U.S. imperialists started a directed armed intervention on a large scale, raising a brazen hue and cry over the "intrusion" from the North, like a thief crying "stop thief!"

To whitewash their heinous criminal nature of unleashing a war of aggression against the Korean people, the U.S. imperialist aggressors convoked the United Nations' Security Council as premeditated plan and faked up an illegal "resolution" putting a label of "aggressor" on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by reversing black and white and "legalizing" their armed intervention, in violation of all the relevant articles and elementary procedures stipulated in the Charter of the United Nations.

How preposterous and illegal this "resolution" was, is illustrated by the fact that this "resolution" was fabricated by force with no confirmed material or investigation on the outbreak of the war on the 38th Parallel but on the basis of a sheet of faked-up telegram sent by the socalled "U.N. Commission on Korea," and aggressive tool of U.S. imperialism, in the absence of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and even in gross violation of the principle of unanimity of the five permanent members, the essential condition for the adoption of resolutions at the United Nations' Security Council. The U.S. imperialists argued that they had undertaken the "United Nations police action" in Korea in accordance with this "resolution." But, the

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shameless, deceptive farce staged by them at the United Nations was exposed in all its nakedness by the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops had been actually committing a large-scale armed invasion in Korea before the fabrication of this "resolution."

The truth about the U.S. imperialists' provocation of the war of aggression in Korea was brought into daylight by the secret documents seized by the Korean People's Army from the secret archives of the South Korean puppet government when liberating Seoul and many other facts, together with the fact that they had ceaselessly perpetrated armed attacks on the northern half of the Republic before the provocation of the war in 1950.

U.S. Defence Secretary Johnson and Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Bradley themselves came to Tokyo in June 1950, just before provoking the war and held a series of special secret confabs with MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Far East Forces, in connection with the provocation of the Korean War.

On this basis, that notorious warmonger Dulles himself flew to South Korea on Jun. 17, 1950 to light the fuse of war. After inspecting the 38th Parallel on Jun. 18 and making the final examination of the "northward expedition" plan in a trench, Dulles blustered that "the United States is ready to render both material and moral aid to South Korea fighting against communism.... The communists would eventually lose their domination over North Korea," (Seoul, Jun. 19, 1950, "UP") openly revealing the sinister designs for the provocation of a war.

The U.S. imperialists set in motion all the propaganda measures available after provoking the war of aggression in Korea and cried over a "surprised attack" from the North. But, in fact, the U.S. State Department had already prepared a draft "resolution" before igniting the war in Korea to make it appear that this armed invasion was launched in accordance with the U.N. "resolution."

John Hickerson, the then Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs, answering a question of Senator Ferguson during the discussion of the State Department budget at the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee on Jun. 5, 1951, confessed that the State Department had already decided before the outbreak of the Korean War to take this "question" to the "United Nations" and "knew in general what we were going to say" and "had a skeleton of a resolution here." (I.F. Stone, "The Hidden History of the Korean War," New York, 1952)

The U.S. magazine "Life" wrote: "We had never seen in any war throughout our history such extensive preparations as made at the time of the outbreak of the war." ("Life," August, 1950)

At the time when they provoked the war of aggression in Korea under such scrupulous plan of aggression worked out beforehand, the U.S. imperialists occupied Taiwan, an integral part of the territory of the People's Republic of China, and openly perpetrated hostile provocations against the Chinese people and ran riot to expand the flame of war to the whole area of Asia.

By this stereotyped method of provoking a war of aggression and laying the blame at the door of another the U.S. imperialists unleashed the war of aggression in Vietnam and perpetrated an armed invasion of Cuba and started an armed invasion of Cambodia recently in the same way.

Though the U.S. imperialist aggressors described their armed invasion against the Korean people as socalled "U.N. police action," they resorted in the war of aggression to most barbarous and most brutal methods ever in the history of war by mobilizing large armed forces rare to be seen. The U.S. imperialists mobilized in the Korean War one third of the U.S. ground force, one fifth of the air force and the bulk of their Pacific Fleets plus troops of 15 satellite countries and the South Korean puppet army—huge armed forces over two million strong and a vast amount of up-to-date combat equipment and launched a scorched-earth operation of killing, burning and destroying right and left and used even bacteriological weapons. Hence things went to such a pass that "one of the problems which began to trouble the air force in Korea... was that there was nothing left to destroy." (I.F. Stone, "The Hidden History of the Korean War," New York, 1952)

During the war, the U.S. imperialist aggressors burnt or destroyed upwards of 8,700 factories and production establishments, over 600,000 houses, more than 5,000 schools and thousands of cultural and public welfare facilities in the northern half of the Republic.

The U.S. imperialist committed thrice-cursed, barbarous massacre everywhere during their temporary occupation of the region of the northern half of the Republic.

The massacre in Sinchon county, Hwanghae Province, is the most typical example of the numerous case of barbarous massacre committed by them in the northern half of the Republic. During some 45 days of occupation of Sinchon county, the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops murdered 35,383 people, or a quarter of the total population of the county.

The blood-thirsty U.S. imperialist human-butchers perpetrated without hesitation all kinds of brutal barbarities which were enough to make even beasts to turn away their faces, such as burying people alive, skinning them alive, ripping up their abdomen, cutting off women's breasts, driving nails into the heads of people and gouging out eyeballs.

The atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists in Korea far surpassed the shuddering barbarities perpetrated by the Hitlerites in the "Oswiecim" and "Majdanek" concentration camps.

The U.S. imperialists revealed before the whole world in the Korean War their beastly nature in all its nakedness as the truculent enemy of mankind.

With no desperate barbarities, however, could the U.S. imperialists subdue the Korean people who rose up in the just Fatherland Liberation War.

The heroic Korean people smashed the barbarous invasion of the imperialist united forces headed by U.S. imperialism and defended with blood every inch of the fatherland and the gains of the revolution and defended the freedom, independence and the honour of the nation to the end.

In the Fatherland Liberation War, the Korean people enjoyed active support and encouragement of many countries and hundred of millions of people of the world.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries rendered material and moral assistance to the Korean people. Especially, the Chinese people sent volunteers formed of their fine sons and daughters and assisted the just struggle of the Korean people with blood.

In the three years of the Korean War, the U.S. imperialists had over 1,093,800 soldiers wounded or captured, among them over 397,000 U.S. soldiers, and had over 12,200 planes, more than 560 various warships, over 3,000 tanks and a huge amount of other combat equipment destroyed or damaged.

The losses of the U.S. imperialists in the armed forces and combat equipment in the three-year Korean War were nearly 2.3 times those they had sustained in the four years of the Pacific War during World War II.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated unprecedented barbarous and destructive genocide war under the cloak of the United Nations. But they, after all, could not but kneel down before the Korean people and sign the Armistice Agreement at the very spot where they had provoked the war.

The crushing defeat of U.S. imperialism in the Korean War was the first and severest defeat in its history of aggression. For the ignominious defeat, the "myth" about the "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism was smashed into pieces and U.S. imperialism started on the downgrade from that time.

The experience of the Korean War clearly demonstrated that when the people, though of a small country, firmly unite and fight valiantly to a finish, tightly holding the arms in their hands, for the freedom and independence of the country, they can well beat down any ferocious imperialist aggressor force and win victory.

4

The ceasefire in Korea created a new possibility for the peaceful solution of the question of Korean unification.

The Armistice Agreement, as its preface pointed out, was concluded with an aim to "insure a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea till a final peacefull settlement is achieved."

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, faithfully implementing the Armistice Agreement, has made all efforts to convert the armistice into a durable peace and achieve a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

But, the U.S. imperialists, refusing to give up the wild ambition which they could not attain in their war of aggression in Korea and crudely violating the Armistice Agreement from the first days, took the road of hindering the peaceful solution of the Korean question by all means, perpetuating their occupation of South Korea and ever more intensifying their policy of reducing it to a colony and military base.

In less than half a month after the signing of the Armistice Agreement, the U.S. imperialists concluded with the South Korean puppet government the socalled "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Treaty" stipulating the perpetual occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression army in complete contravention of the Armistice Agreement which provides for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea. Following this, in December 1953, the U.S. imperialists rejected the convening of a political conference on the peaceful settlement of the question of Korean unification, envisaged in the Armistice Agreement. U.S. imperialism scrapped more obstinately every provision of the Armistice Agreement after scuttling the convening of the political conference.

After the ceasefire, the U.S. imperialists violated in every way Paragraph 13 of the Armistice Agreement which prohibits the reinforcement of military personnel and the introduction of reinforcing combat materials into Korea and increased the South Korean puppet troops two times those at the time of the ceasefire.

In disregard of the stipulation of the Armistice Agreement that amendments and additions to this agreement "must be mutually agreed to by the commanders of the opposing sides," the U.S. imperialists declared in June 1957 the unilateral abrogation of Sub-paragraph 13 D of the Armistice Agreement prohibiting the introduction of the reinforcing combat materials and introduced into South Korea "Honest John" rockets, 280 mm automatic guns, "Nike Hercules" and "Hawk" guided missiles in a big way, thus openly turning it into a base of atomic weapons and guided missiles.

As to this, Lemitzer, the then Commander of the U.S. 8th Army occupying South Korea, brazen-facedly ranted that "we succeeded in abrogating Sub-paragraph 13 D of the Armistice Agreement through several years of our efforts and now we have weapons of new type there." (Washington February 3, 1960, "UPI")

As preparations for another war made headway in South Korea in full force, U.S. imperialism wantonly trampled underfoot the provisions of the Armistice Agreement which ban hostilities and all acts of armed force and committed military provocations with increasing intensity against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with each passing day.

The U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique infiltrated military personnel and armed spies into the area of the northern half of the Republic to commit such acts as raid, murder, arson and kidnapping; in the air, they dispatched aircraft to perpetrate reconnaissance and hostile acts; on the sea, they sent warships and armed vessels, shelling our coastal areas, attacking fishing boats and kidnapping peaceable fishermen without interruption.

Such hostile provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors had further increased as the days and years go by.

The number of military provocations and violations of the Armistice Agreement by U.S. imperialism increased to 2,517 in 1961 from 300 or so in 1954, and it sharply grew to 6,484 in 1963 and 6,953 in 1965, counting only those officially brought before the Military Armistice Commission.

Military provocations of the U.S. imperialists against the northern half of the Republic have gone to extremes especially since Johnson visited South Korea in October 1966 to directly give impetus to the machinations for the provocation of another war.

Cases of various kinds of military provocations and violations of the Armistice Agreement committed by U.S. imperialism numbered 8,438 in 1967 and 11, 156 in 1968.

The number of shells and bullets fired by the U.S. imperialist aggression army into the area of our side in violation of the Armistice Agreement only in one year from October 1966, right after Johnson's visit to South Korea, to September 1964 was more than five times those fired by it in violation of the Armistice Agreement during 13 years after the ceasefire. This fact alone clearly showed to what extent the military provocations of U.S. imperialism have gone.

All this showed that the U.S. imperialists went over from the stage of war preparation to the stage of direct provocation of war in Korea.

In this way, U.S. imperialism has doggedly hampered the peaceful unification of Korea consistently pursuing the policies of aggression and war.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced all reasonable proposals to bring earlier the peaceful unification of Korea and made active efforts for their realization, even after the Geneva Conference which was convened in 1954 for the purpose of a peaceful settlement of the Korean question was scuttled owing to the subversive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists.

Each time opportunity arose, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed consistently and repeatedly to realize the unification of Korea by way of holding free North-South general elections by the Korean people themselves on a democratic basis without interference of any outside forces after making all foreign troops withdraw from Korea and establishing an all-Korea united government embracing the representatives of people of all walks of life. In response to this, the Chinese People's Volunteers completely withdrew from Korea on their own initiative already long ago.

But the U.S. imperialist aggression army refused to withdraw and is staying on in South Korea, persistently hampering the peaceful unification of Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea also proposed to institute a confederation of North and South Korea as a transitional measure till the complete unification is achieved, if free North-South general elections could not be held immediately.

And the Government of the Republic proposed to realize economic and cultural exchanges and mutual travel between North and South Korea and ensure, as a minimum humanitarian measure, correspondence at least between parents, wives, children, relatives and friends who, separated from each other in the North and South, knew nothing about each other.

The Government of the Republic proposed time and again to make the U.S. imperialist aggression army to withdraw, conclude a peace agreement on the North and South not attacking the opposing sides and reduce the numerical strength of the armies of North and South Korea to 100,000 or less respectively, in order to remove the tension between the North and South and create a favourable atmosphere for the peaceful unification of the country.

The Government of the Republic took even the measure of reducing the army by 8,000 men as practical example for this.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea repeatedly proposed to hold North-South negotiations at any time to discuss the question of the country's unification.

All the proposals made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for peaceful unification are most fair and aboveboard and realistic ones acceptable to all.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, however, have opposed all the reasonable and just proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent, peaceful unification of the country, answering our sincere efforts each time with aggressive provocations.

The U.S. imperialists and their henchmen have never put forward any proposal on the question of Korean unification acceptable to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in opposing our just proposals for unification.

The South Korean puppet clique clamour about the socalled "unification by prevailing over communism" at the instigation of U.S. imperialism. "Unification by prevailing over communism" is, after all, no more than an intention to fight against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique also bandy about the socalled "election under the U.S. supervision" as a shield to cover up their criminal nature and only to hamper the unification of Korea.

To call for holding elections for the unification of Korea they call "under the U.N. supervision" is, in itself, an act ignoring the sovereignty of our nation originally, the United Nations has no ground whatsoever to interfere in the question of Korean unification, a domestic affair of the Korean people, in the light of the principle laid down in Article two, Paragraph seven of its Charter.

Furthermore, the United Nations has lost even the moral authority to meddle in the solution of the question of Korean unification as it was reduced to a belligerent party in the Korean War with its flag being abused by the U.S. imperialists.

(To be continued)

The People's Korea

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